United Nations S/PRST/2002/6

Security Council

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Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 4493rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 15 March 2002, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict and the letter of 21 June 2001 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2001/614).

"The Security Council reaffirms its concern at the hardships borne by civilians during armed conflict, and recognizes the consequent impact this has on durable peace, reconciliation and development, bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and underlining the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution.

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 (S/1999/957) and of 30 March 2001 (S/2001/331) on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict and welcoming the close cooperation with the Secretary-General in preparing the Aide Memoire attached to this statement, the Security Council adopts the Aide Memoire contained in the annex to the presidential statement as a means to facilitate its consideration of issues pertaining to protection of civilians. The Council further emphasizes the need, when considering ways to provide for the protection of civilians in armed conflict, to proceed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the particular circumstances.

"The Security Council will review and update the contents of the Aide Memoire as appropriate, and will remain actively seized of the matter."

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ANNEX

AIDE MEMOIRE

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES PERTAINING TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS DURING THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S DELIBERATION OF PEACEKEEPING MANDATES

In the letter dated 21 June 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/614), the members of the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's report of 30 March 2001 (S/2001/331) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and were of the view that further advice of the Secretary-General would be useful in the Council's consideration of the issues contained in the report.

In order to facilitate due consideration, whenever appropriate, of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in its deliberations on the establishment, change, or close of peacekeeping operations, the members of the Council suggested that an *aide memoire* listing those issues that are relevant in this regard be drafted in close cooperation with the Council.

This *aide memoire* is the result of an inter-active consultation between the Security Council and the Secretariat, and comprises the experiences of a wide range of agencies within the United Nations, including the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC). The document is based on the Council's previous consideration of these issues, including resolutions 1265 (1999) and 1296 (2000). It highlights primary objectives for Security Council action, offers specific issues for consideration in meeting those objectives, as well as listing previous Security Council resolutions and presidential statements which make reference to such concerns.

Bearing in mind that each peacekeeping mandate has to be designed on a case-by-case basis, the document is not intended as a blueprint. The relevance and practicality of each issue described has to be considered and adapted to the specific conditions in each situation. As highlighted in the Secretary-General's report "No Exit Without Strategy" (S/2001/394), the Security Council should reach agreement on clear and achievable mandates for peace operations based on a common understanding of the conflict. In this respect, mobilization, from the outset, of necessary funding and adequate resources needs to be an integrated part of the Security Council's overall consideration.

Most frequently civilians are caught in circumstances of dire need where a peacekeeping operation has not been established. Such situations may require the urgent attention by the Council. This *aide memoire* may therefore also provide guidance in circumstances where the Council may wish to consider action outside the scope of a peacekeeping operation.

As a practical tool, the *aide memoire* is without prejudice to the provisions of Security Council resolutions and other decisions by the Council. The document can be regularly updated to reflect the latest concerns pertaining to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including new trends and measures to address them.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	
Access to Vulnerable Populations		
Facilitate safe and unimpeded access to vulnerable populations as the fundamental prerequisite for humanitarian assistance and protection.	• Appropriate security arrangements (e.g. role of multinational force; safe corridors; protected areas; armed escorts). • Engagement in sustained dialogue with all Parties to the armed conflict. • Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance. • Safety and security of humanitarian and associated personnel. • Compliance with obligations under relevant international humanitarian, human rights law and refugee law.	S/RES/1379(2001), OP5 SRES/1296(2000), OP8, 15 S/RES/1286(2000), OP9 S/RES/1314(2000), OP14 S/RES/1264(1999), OP2 S/RES/1265(1999), OP 4, 7 & 10 S/RES/1270(1999), OP2 S/RES/1272(1999), OP11 S/RES/1279(1999), OP2, 5(a & e) S/PRST/2000/4
Separation of Civilians and Armed Elements		
Maintain the humanitarian and civilian character of camps for refugees and internally displaced persons.	• Ensure cooperation with host State in provision of security measures, including through technical assistance and training. • Provision of external and internal security for camps, including screening procedures to identify armed elements, disarmament measures, assistance from international civilian police and/or military observers. • Regional approach to massive population displacement, including appropriate security arrangements. • Location of camps at a significant distance from international borders and risk zones. • Deployment of multi-disciplinary assessment and security evaluation teams.	S/RES/1296(2000), OP12, 14 S/RES/1286(2000), OP12 S/RES/1279(1999), OP9 S/RES/1270(1999), OP 19 S/RES/1244(1999), OP9, 18 S/RES/1208(1998), OP4 –12
Justice and Reconciliation		
1. Put an end to impunity for those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian, human rights and criminal law.	• Establishment and use of effective arrangements for investigating and prosecuting serious violations of humanitarian and criminal law, at the local and/or international level (from the outset of the operation). • Cooperation of States for the apprehension and surrender of alleged perpetrators. • Technical assistance to strengthen local capacities for apprehension, investigation, and prosecution of alleged perpetrators.	S/RES/1379(2001), OP9a S/RES/1327(2000), OP I S/RES/1325(2000), OP11 S/RES/1318(2000), OP VI S/RES/1315(2000), OP1-3, 8 S/RES/1314(2000), OP 2, 9 S/RES/1261(1999), OP 3 S/RES/1265(1999), OP4, 6 S/RES/1270(1999), OP17 S/RES/1272(1999), OP16

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	
	• Exclude genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes from amnesty provisions.	S/RES/955(1994), OP1, 2 S/RES/827(1993), OP1-4
	• Referral of situations, where possible and appropriate, to international tribunals.	
	• Request that troop-contributing States investigate and prosecute, when appropriate, their peacekeepers and security personnel suspected of violating criminal law while in a host State.	
2. Build confidence and enhance stability within the host State by promoting truth and reconciliation.	• Locally adapted arrangements for truth and reconciliation (technical assistance; funding; amnesties for lower level perpetrators).	
	• Measures for restitution and reparations (trust funds; property commissions).	
Security, Law and Order		
Strengthen the capacity of local police and judicial systems to enforce law and order.	• Deployment of international civilian police to assist host State with law enforcement.	S/RES/1378(2001), OP 4, 5 S/RES/1272(1999), OP 2. 3a & c, 13
	• Technical assistance for local police, judiciary and penitentiaries (mentoring; legislative drafting; integration of international personnel).	S/RES/1270(1999), OP14, 23 S/RES/1244(1999), OP11i-j
	• Reconstruction and rehabilitation of institutional infrastructure (salaries; buildings; communications).	
	• Mechanisms for monitoring and reporting of alleged violations of humanitarian, human rights and criminal law.	
Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation		
Facilitate the stabilization and rehabilitation of communities.	• Programs for disarmament and demobilization of combatants (weapons buy-back; economic and development incentives).	SRES/1379(2001), OP8e S/RES/1376(2001), OP12 S/RES/1366(2001), OP 16 S/RES/1296(2000), OP 16 S/RES/1270(1999), OP 3, 4, 8b & c, 20 S/RES/1265(1999), OP12 S/PRST/2000/10 S/PRST/1999/28
	• Programs for reintegration and rehabilitation of ex-combatants within their communities (community service; counseling services; education/training; family reunification, employment opportunities).	
	• Encourage full participation of armed groups in disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation programs.	

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	
Small Arms and Mine Action		
Facilitate a secure environment for vulnerable populations and humanitarian personnel.	• Mine-action (coordination centers, land-mine clearance; mine awareness training; victim assistance). • Measures to control and reduce the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons (voluntary moratoria; arms embargoes; regional and sub regional approaches).	S/RES/1318(2000), OP VI S/RES/1296(2000), OP 20, 21 S/RES/1286(2000), OP12 S/RES/1265(1999), OP17 S/RES/1261(999), OP14, 17 S/PRST/1999/28
Training of Security and Peacekeeping Forces		
Ensure adequate sensitization of multinational forces to issues pertaining to the protection of civilians.	• Appropriate training in humanitarian and human rights law, civil-military coordination, negotiation and communication skills, gender and culture sensitization, and the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.	S/RES/1379(2001), OP10b S/RES/1325(2000), OP6 S/RES/1318(2000), VI S/RES/1308(2000), OP 3 S/RES/1296(2000), OP19 S/RES/1279(1999), OP4 S/RES/1270(1999), OP15 S/RES/1265(1999), OP14
Effects on Women		
Address the specific needs of women for assistance and protection.	• Special measures to protect women and girls from gender based discrimination, violence, rape and other forms of sexual abuse (access to legal redress, crisis centers, shelters, counseling and other assistance programs; monitoring and reporting mechanisms). • Effective measures to disarm, demobilize, reintegrate and rehabilitate women and girl soldiers. • Mainstreaming of gender perspective, including by Integration of gender advisers in peace operations. • Expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations (among military observers, civilian police, humanitarian and human rights personnel). • Increased participation of women at all decision-making levels (organization and management of refugee and IDP camps; design and distribution of assistance; rehabilitation policies).	S/RES/1325(2000), OP 1, 4, 5, 8a, 10, 13, 15 S/RES/1314(2000), OP 13, 16e S/RES/1296(2000), OP 9, 10 S/PRST/2001/31

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	
Effects on Children		
Address the specific needs of children for assistance and protection.	• Prevent the recruitment of child soldiers in violation of international law. • Effective measures to disarm, demobilize, reintegrate and rehabilitate child soldiers. • Initiatives, where appropriate, to secure access to war-affected children including, days of immunization, temporary ceasefires and days of tranquility. • Negotiated release of children abducted in situations of armed conflict. • Specific provisions for the protection of children, including where appropriate, the integration of child protection advisers in peace operations. • Family reunification of displaced children. • Provide refugees and internally displaced persons, in particular children, vulnerable to exploitation and abuse with a secure channel for raising complaints and requiring camp leaders to report such abuses, including by staff. • Monitoring and reporting on the situation of children.	S/RES/1379(2001), OP2, 4, 8e, 10c S/RES/1314 (2000), OP 11, 12, 16, 17 S/RES/1296(2000), OP 9, 10 S/RES/1270(1999), OP18, 20 S/RES/1261(1999), OP 2, 3, 8,13, 15, 17a S/PRST/1998/18
Safety and Security of Humanitarian and Associated Personnel		
Ensure the safety and security of humanitarian, United Nations and associated personnel.	• Urge all parties to the conflict to respect the impartiality and neutrality of humanitarian operations. • Ensure a safe and secure environment for humanitarian personnel.	S/RES/1378(2001) OP 2, 5 S/RES/1319(2000), OP 3 S/RES/1296(2000), OP12 S/RES/1270(1999), OP13, 14 S/RES/1265(1999), OP 9 S/PRST/2000/4
Media and Information		
1. Counter occurrences of speech used to incite violence.	• Establishment of media monitoring mechanisms to ensure effective monitoring, reporting and documenting of any incidents, origins and contents that incite "hate media". • Steps in response to media broadcasts inciting genocide, crimes against humanity, and serious violations of international humanitarian law, including, as a last resort, consideration of closing down such media broadcasts.	S/RES/1296(2000), OP17, 18 S/RES/1272(1999), OP 1 S/RES/1353(2001), Annex I, B – OP 10, 11

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	PRECEDENTS
2. Promote and support accurate management of information on the conflict.	• Technical assistance to draft and enforce anti-hate speech legislation. • Establish media coordination centers to facilitate accurate and reliable information management on, and awareness of the conflict. • Establish and assist local and international media and information outlets, in support of peace operations.	
Natural Resources and Armed Conflict		
Address the impact of natural resource exploitation on the protection of civilians.	• Linkages between illicit trade in natural resources and the conduct of the conflict. • Address the direct or indirect import of natural resources where proceeds are used to fuel conflict. • Urge Member States and regional organizations to consider measures against corporate actors, individuals and entities involved in illicit trafficking in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations (legislation; penalties for dealers; certification and registration systems; embargoes).	S/RES/1379(2001), OP6 S/RES/1376(2001), OP8 S/RES/1318(2000), OPVI S/RES/1314(2000), OP8 S/RES/1306(2000) OP1, 2, 9,19a
Humanitarian Impact of Sanctions		
Minimize unintended adverse side effects of sanctions on the civilian population.	• Humanitarian exemptions in sanction regimes. • Targeted sanctions (sanctions limited in scope and targeted at specific individuals, groups, or activities). • Relevant assessment and review of humanitarian impact of sanctions, and the behaviour of those targeted by the sanctions.	S/RES/1379(2001), OP7 S/RES/1343(2001) 5,6,7,9,10,13a S/RES/1333(2000), 5, 7,8, 10, 11,12,14,15d & 23 S/RES/1325(2000), OP14 S/RES/1314(2000), OP15 S/RES/1298(2000) OP16 S/RES/1267(1999) OP4 S/RES/1265(1999), OP16 S/PRST/1999/28

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S/RES/1379(2001) on Children and Armed Conflict
S/RES/1378(2001) on the Situation in Afghanistan
S/RES/1376(2001) on the Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/1366(2001) on the Role of the Security Council in the Prevention of Armed Conflicts
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S/PRST/2000/4 on the Protection of United Nations Personnel, Associated personnel and Humanitarian Personnel in Conflict Zones

**The Security Council also recognized the relevance of GA/RES/55/2(2000) and GA/RES/46/182(1991) in the broader context of protection of civilians and the root causes of conflicts.

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Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 4499th meeting of the Security Council, held on 28 March 2002, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the communiqué issued by the Government of Angola on 13 March 2002 (S/2002/270) as a positive, constructive, and forward-looking approach to ending the conflict and resuming the process of national reconciliation and calls upon the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to show that it shares a similar position, with the aim of achieving national reconciliation including through a general ceasefire in Angola.

"The Security Council urges UNITA to recognize the historic nature of this opportunity to end the conflict with dignity, to give a clear, positive response to the Government's offer of peace, to implement fully the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, Annex), including by disavowing the use of arms and demilitarizing completely, and to re-enter political life to pursue its ideals as an important contributor to the process of national reconciliation towards a fully democratic Angola.

"The Security Council recognizes the positive initiatives of the Government of Angola in this process. It also recognizes the vital role to be played by a peaceful UNITA and stresses the importance of the role of other political parties and civil society, including the churches, all supported by the international community.

"The Security Council expects that the Government of Angola will fulfil its commitments as rapidly as circumstances permit, and notes that the response of the international community, including the provision of assistance, with the exception of humanitarian assistance, would be positively encouraged by the Government's efforts and actions.

"The Security Council calls on the Government of Angola to ensure further the transparency and credibility of the peace process, including by cooperating with the United Nations, in the first phase and beyond. The Council looks forward to discussions between the Under-Secretary-General/Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa and the Government of Angola to clarify the role of the United Nations.

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"The Security Council stresses the active role that the United Nations is expected to play in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, in close cooperation with the Government of Angola and notes the need to renew, and possibly redefine, the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) by 15 April 2002, taking into account recent developments in Angola, in consultation with the Government of Angola.

"The Security Council declares its support for the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, and its willingness to work with all parties in this endeavour, and stresses the importance of the re-commencement of the Joint Commission as soon as UNITA is ready to name its members. It calls upon the Government to facilitate UNITA retaking its place on the Commission, while noting that it might be necessary for the parties to build upon the Lusaka Protocol, by common agreement, as appropriate to current circumstances without altering the fundamental nature and principles of the accord.

"The Security Council stands ready to consider appropriate and specific exemptions from and amendments to the measures imposed by paragraph 4 (a) of United Nations Security Council resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 in consultation with the Government of Angola and with a view to facilitating the peace negotiations.

"The Security Council welcomes the Government of Angola's statement on facilitation of the political reorganization of UNITA and the choice of their leadership in complete freedom, in order to have a legitimate interlocutor for national reconciliation.

"The Security Council underlines that the legitimacy of the peace process depends upon a genuine role for, and full participation of, political parties and civil society without interference, as well as flexibility in approaching questions of national reconciliation.

"The Security Council expresses its concern that the grave humanitarian situation, especially for internally displaced persons, continues to deteriorate and calls upon the Government of Angola to accelerate full and immediate access to all those in need of humanitarian assistance; it welcomes the decision by the Government of Angola to include humanitarian assistance in its plans to extend territorial administration throughout Angola, and expects that the Government of Angola cooperate fully through an agreed coordinating mechanism with the international donors in developing swiftly an appropriate and effective humanitarian response, including demining activities.

"The Security Council invites the Government of Angola to brief the Council at the earliest opportunity on the peace process in all its aspects, as well as national reconciliation and the humanitarian situation."

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Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 4502nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 28 March 2002, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the Statements of its President of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30) and of 11 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/1) and all other previous decisions concerning the situation in Somalia. The Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 February 2002 (S/2002/189) and having held a public meeting on 11 March 2002, reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of the country, consistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Security Council reiterates its support to the Arta peace process, which continues to be the most viable basis for peace and national reconciliation in Somalia. The Council urges the Transitional National Government, local authorities and political and traditional leaders in Somalia to make every effort to complete, without preconditions, the peace and reconciliation process through dialogue and involvement of all parties in a spirit of mutual accommodation and tolerance, with the view to establish an all-inclusive government in Somalia based on the sharing and devolution of power through the democratic process.

"The Security Council strongly supports the decisions by the 9th Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Summit and by the IGAD Foreign Ministers Committee on 14 February 2002 to convene a National Reconciliation Conference for Somalia in Nairobi in April 2002, including the Transitional National Government and all other Somali parties without conditionalities. The Council strongly supports the call upon Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti (the frontline States) by the 9th IGAD Summit to coordinate their efforts for national reconciliation in Somalia under the supervision of the IGAD Chairman, and to hold the Reconciliation Conference under President Moi of Kenya as the coordinator of the frontline States to continue the peace process in Somalia and report to the IGAD Chairman. The Council will follow the further developments closely and emphasizes that the constructive and coordinated involvement by all frontline States is crucial for

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the restoration of peace and stability in Somalia. The Council calls on all States in the region, including non-IGAD States, to contribute constructively to the peace efforts for Somalia, including by using their influence to bring on board Somali groups that have thus far not joined the peace process. The Council encourages the Secretary-General, through his Special Advisor and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), to support actively the IGAD initiative in the important period ahead.

"The Security Council, underlining that the future of Somalia depends, first of all, on the commitment of Somali leaders to end the suffering of their people by negotiating a peaceful end to the conflict, strongly urges all parties to participate at decision making level in the Reconciliation Conference in Nairobi scheduled for April 2002. The Council expresses its intention to consider the situation in Somalia taking into account the outcome of the Reconciliation Conference upon its conclusion, including with regard to participation in a constructive manner by the respective parties or any lack thereof.

"The Security Council, deeply concerned about the recent fighting in Mogadishu and in the Gedo region, calls for an immediate end to all acts of violence in Somalia. The Council condemns the leaders of those armed factions who continue to be obstacles to peace and stability in Somalia. The Council emphasizes that the efforts for peace in the country should not be held hostage to deliberate acts of violence or other acts aimed at preventing the country from returning to normality and the setting up and rehabilitation of its governing structures.

"The Security Council notes with serious concern the continued flow of weapons and ammunition supplies to Somalia from other countries and the reported training of militia and plans for major offensives in southern and northeastern parts of the country. The Council is also concerned about the illicit trafficking and trade in small arms in the entire subregion. The Council insists that no State, in particular those of the region, should interfere in the internal affairs of Somalia. Such interference only further destabilizes Somalia, contributes to a climate of fear and impacts adversely on individual human rights, and could jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of the country. The Council insists that the territory of Somalia should not be used to undermine stability in the subregion. The Council emphasizes that the situation in Somalia and the objective of long-term regional stability can most effectively be addressed if all States in the region play a positive role, including in the process of rebuilding national institutions in Somalia.

"The Security Council calls on all States and other actors to comply scrupulously with the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and to report all information on any violations to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992. The Council expresses its determination to put in place concrete arrangements and/or mechanisms, by 30 April 2002, for the generation of independent information on violations and for improving the enforcement of the embargo.

"The Security Council emphasizes the necessity for further efforts against international terrorism in accordance with resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001. The Council notes the commitment of the Transitional National Government to combat international terrorism and welcomes the report submitted in this regard (S/2001/1287). The Council further notes the stated intentions by local authorities in various parts of the country to take steps pursuant to resolution 1373. The Council, insisting that persons and entities must not be allowed to take advantage of the situation in Somalia to finance, plan, facilitate, support or commit terrorist acts from the country, emphasizes that efforts to combat terrorism in Somalia are inseparable from the establishment of peace and governance in the country. In this spirit, the Council urges the international community to provide assistance to Somalia for the further and comprehensive implementation of resolution 1373.

"The Security Council notes that the downturn in remittances and freezing of accounts of individuals following the closing of the offices of the Al-Barakaat Group reduced household incomes in Somalia. The Council underlines, as a matter of urgency, the necessity to develop mechanisms that facilitate legitimate financial transfer to and from Somalia while preventing further financial flows to terrorists and terrorist groups, taking fully into account the different concerns involved. The Council is encouraged by the initiative by the United Nations Development Programme to establish a monitoring and regulatory framework for money transfer companies to facilitate their operations locally and internationally.

"The Security Council expresses concern about the humanitarian situation in Somalia, particularly in the Gedo and Bari regions. The Council draws attention to the urgent need for international assistance, inter alia, in covering food and water shortfalls, thereby also combating potentially further destabilizing migration and outbreak of disease. It further underlines that longer-term interventions are required to stimulate economic recovery, rebuild household asset bases and promote sustained productivity. The Council calls on Member States to respond urgently and generously to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for 2002.

"The Security Council, noting that problems in livestock exports have severely affected the humanitarian and economic situation in Somalia, welcomes the lifting of the export ban by some States, and calls on States who maintain the ban to take active steps towards the resumption of livestock imports from Somalia. The Council appreciates the efforts by the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agricultural Organization to promote the lifting of the ban imposed by a number of States.

"The Security Council notes the recent security assessment of the Inter Agency Mission to Somalia. The Council further notes that the security regime will follow the United Nations practice of incremental engagement with Somali communities that are moving towards peace through constant evaluation of security conditions. The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep the security situation under review, including through regular inter-agency headquarter assessment missions.

"The Security Council notes with satisfaction that, in spite of the difficult security conditions, the United Nations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movements and non-governmental organizations continue to provide humanitarian and development assistance to all areas of Somalia. The Council condemns attacks on humanitarian personnel and calls upon all parties in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and access throughout Somalia.

"The Security Council values the desire of the Transitional National Government and various local authorities in Somalia to cooperate with the United Nations in creating an enabling environment for humanitarian and development assistance, and commends the peace-building activities currently implemented by United Nations agencies in the country. The Council notes that safe access for staff and assets of the United Nations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movements and non-governmental organizations already exists in a number of areas. It further notes the trend towards improved security conditions in a number of areas in the north, middle and south of Somalia, in accordance with the Secretary-General's report.

"The Security Council notes the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the international community must increase its programmes of assistance to Somalia in creative and innovative ways, wherever the security situation allows, including by making greater efforts to ensure that the peace dividend aspect of targeted assistance is fully exploited. The Council reiterates that a comprehensive post-conflict peace-building mission should be deployed once security conditions permit.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency and under the current circumstances, to utilize to the fullest his Representative, in close cooperation with the United Nations Resident Coordinator for Somalia, to coordinate ongoing peace-building activities and provide for their incremental expansion, including staff strengthening, in a coherent manner and in accordance with the security arrangements. Preparatory activities on the ground for a comprehensive peace-building mission should take the following elements into account, while also considering other proposals for post-conflict peace-building activities:

(a) community based peace-building;

(b) disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of militia, including in particular child soldiers;

(c) assessing and combating illicit trade and trafficking of small arms;

(d) training of police with a view to establishing uniform standards of law enforcement throughout Somalia;

(e) quick impact projects aimed at improving security;

(f) intensification of women's participation at all levels in peace building;

(g) intensification of dialogue on humanitarian and development issues, including resolution of land claims at the local level;

(h) AIDS education and prevention.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to establish, without further delay, a Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia to support the preparatory activities on the ground for a comprehensive peace-building mission and supplement the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, as envisaged in his report of 19 December 2000 (S/2000/1211) and as indicated through the statement of its President of 11 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/1) and of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30), and invites donors to come forward and make contributions at an early stage.

"The Security Council, underlining its strong resolve to support in a practical manner the United Nations system in its incremental approach to peace-building in Somalia in line with the present Statement, endorses a working mission to the region at the appropriate level consisting of interested members of the Council and secretariat staff. It would welcome the facilitation and inputs by UNPOS and the United Nations Country Team for Somalia in this regard. The Council expresses its determination to address, based on the report to be submitted by the mission and the upcoming report by the Secretary-General, how it may further support in a practical and concrete manner the peace efforts in Somalia on a comprehensive basis.

"The Security Council endorses the establishment of Somalia Contact Group, to operate in Nairobi and New York. The Council invites the Nairobi branch of the Contact Group, inter alia, to promote the completion of the Arta peace process, including through the IGAD initiative referred to above; to support the implementation of the pilot peace-building programme, as stipulated above; and to elaborate practical ways and means of facilitating exchange of information through engaging various actors in the region, including the community of non-governmental organizations. The Council further underlines that the primary purpose of the New York branch of the Contact Group should be to support the Secretariat's work on Somalia with the view to ensure that the situation in the country is given due consideration by the United Nations.

"The Security Council welcomes the appointment of Mr. Winston A. Tubman as the new Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia upon his assumption of duties in Nairobi in April 2002. The Council expresses its gratitude to the departing Representative, Mr. David Stephen, for his tireless efforts over four years in support of national reconciliation in Somalia.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to address fully the requirements of the present Statement in his report due on 30 June 2002.

"The Security Council remains seized of the matter."